



Minority Health Disparities in Nebraska Report Card— 2007

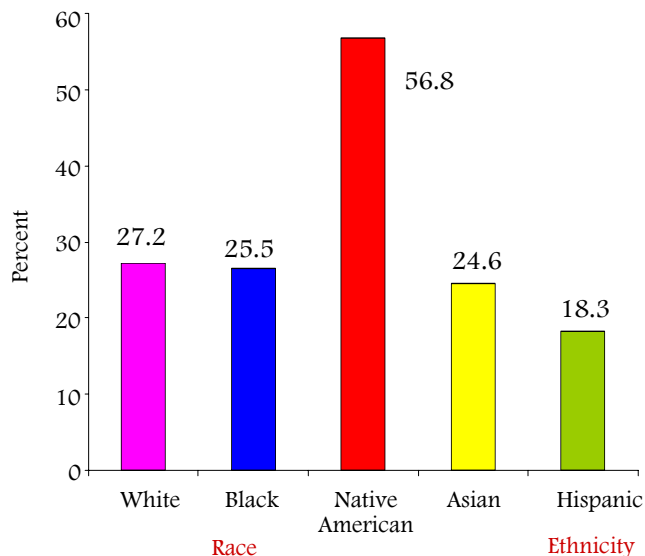
Substance Abuse

Current Cigarette Smoking

Current cigarette smoking was defined as having smoked at least 100 cigarettes during their lifetime and currently smoke everyday or on some days. During the 5-year period from 2002-2006, Native American adults were more likely than adults of all other racial and ethnic groups to smoke cigarettes. Over half (56.8%) of Native American adults aged 18+ reported smoking cigarettes, compared to 18.3% of Hispanic adults and 27.2% of non-Hispanic Whites.

Source: Nebraska BRFSS Minority Oversample Combined
Note: Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Currently Smoke Cigarettes by Race/ Ethnicity, 2002-2006

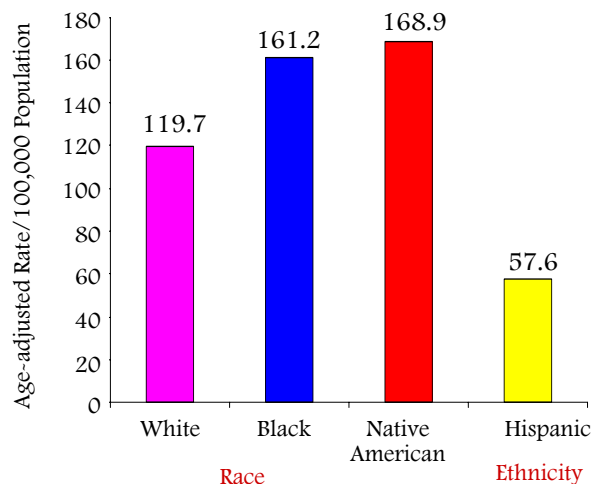


Smoking-Related Deaths

In 2004, there were an estimated 2,115 smoking-related deaths in Nebraska, for a rate (age-adjusted) of 110.4 deaths per 100,000 population. Native Americans and African Americans had the highest rate for smoking-related death. In 2002-2004, the estimated smoking-related death rates among Native Americans and African Americans were 168.9 deaths and 161.2 deaths per 100,000 population, respectively, compared to 119.7 deaths per 100,000 population of Whites. Hispanics had the lowest rate for smoking-related death.

Source: Nebraska Substance Abuse Prevention Program
Note: Insufficient number of deaths to report a rate for

Estimated Smoking-related Death Rate by Race/Ethnicity, 2002-2004





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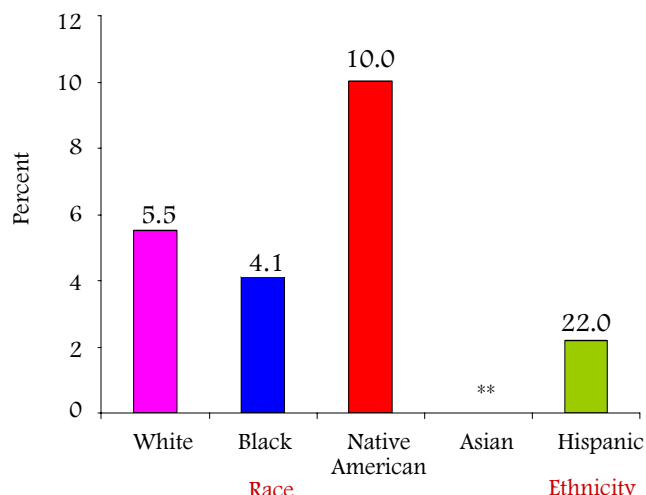
Substance Abuse

Heavy Drinking

Heavy drinking is defined as drinking more than 60 alcoholic beverages for men (an average of more than two drinks per day) and 30 alcoholic beverages for women (an average of more than one drink per day) during the past month, or 30 days preceding the survey. Prevalence of heavy drinking among Nebraska adults was highest among Native Americans. During the combined years of 2002-2006, 10% of Nebraska Native American adults aged 18 and over reported heavy drinking during the 30 days preceding the survey.

Source: Nebraska BRFSS Minority Oversample Combined
Note: *Percentage of men, 18 and older, who report drinking more than 60 alcoholic drinks (30+ if women) during the 30 days preceding the survey
** Insufficient number to report a percentage for Asians.

Heavy Drinking among Adults* by Race/
Ethnicity, 2002-2006



Alcohol-Related Death

In 2004, there were an estimated 392 alcohol-related deaths in Nebraska, for a rate (age-adjusted) of 22 deaths per 100,000 population. Native Americans had the highest rate for alcohol-related death. The estimated alcohol-related death rate (127.9/100,000) among Native Americans between 2002 and 2004 was more than six times the White rate (20.9/100,000).

Source: Nebraska Substance Abuse Prevention Program
Note: Insufficient number to report a percentage for Asians.

Estimated Alcohol-related Death Rate by
Race/Ethnicity, 2002-2006

